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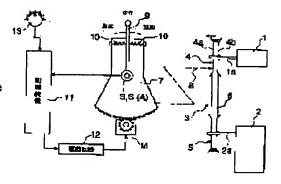
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(54) OPERATING STRUCTURE OF CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE TRANSMISSION

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To improve a feeling of speed change operation by detecting operation force to a speed change operating lever, and controlling speed change continuously variably on operation speed of an actuator to operate a continuously variable transmission so that the operation speed is increased as the operation force becomes larger.

CONSTITUTION: A speed change operating lever 9 is arranged being energized to a moving member 7 to move integrally with an electric motor M so as to move freely in the increasing and decreasing direction as well as to be restorable to a neutral position. A continuously variable transmission 3 is constituted so as to carry out speed change operation by this electric motor M. A torque sensor 5, 5 is arranged to detect the operating direction of the speed change operating lever 9 as well as to detect the operation force. A detecting torque signal outputted by the torque sensor S, S is inputted to a control device 11. The control device 11 controls the



electric motor M through a driving circuit 12 so that operation speed is increased as the output of the torque sensor S, S, that is, operation force becomes larger.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It constitutes so that gear change actuation of the infinite variable-speed drive (3) may be carried out with an actuator (M). the migration member (7) by which migration actuation is carried out with said actuator (M) -- a gear change control lever -- (-- the increase of 9) -- a slowdown - a direction, while carrying out return energization and attaching in a center valve position free [migration] It has an actuation direction detection means (A) to detect whether it was operated in which direction. this gear change control lever -- (-- the increase of 9) -- a slowdown -- It is the actuation structure of an infinite variable-speed drive where the control means (11) which carries out actuation control of said actuator (M) corresponding to the actuation direction is established based on the detection result. It has an operating-physicalforce detection means (S) to detect the artificial operating physical force applied towards the accelerating side and the slowdown side to said gear change control lever (9). Actuation structure of the infinite variable-speed drive constituted so that a detection operating physical force is size, an actuation rate may become size about said control means (11) based on the detection information on said operating-physical-force detection means (S), and modification control of the actuation rate of said actuator (M) may be carried out at a stepless story. [Claim 2] Actuation structure of an infinite variable-speed drive [equipped with an accommodation means (13) by which said detection operating physical force carries out modification accommodation of the target actuation rate of said actuator (M) in the same value] according to claim 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the actuation structure of infinite variable—speed drives, such as for example, a belt type infinite variable—speed drive and a hydraulic infinite variable—speed drive. In detail the migration member by which constitutes so that gear change actuation of the variable speed may be carried out with an actuator, and migration actuation is carried out with said actuator — the increase of a gear change control lever — a slowdown — a direction, while carrying out return energization and attaching in a center valve position free [migration] the increase of this gear change control lever — a slowdown — it has an actuation direction detection means to detect whether it was operated in which direction, and is related with the actuation structure of an infinite variable—speed drive where the control means which carries out actuation control of said actuator corresponding to that actuation direction is established, based on that detection result.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Even if the gear change operating load of an infinite variable-speed drive is large, it is made to carry out gear change actuation of the above-mentioned gear change actuation structure lightly using the driving force by the actuator.

[0003] By the way, said control means consisted of the former so that said actuator might be operated by whenever [constant-speed / which was defined beforehand]. [0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, when the actuation rate of an actuator was fixed, it is hard to perform gear change actuation which a pilot means, and an improvement was desired. For example, if the actuation rate of an actuator is set up lowness when it uses for transit gear change, when starting transit from an airframe idle state, it will set. In spite of making it accelerate quickly and wanting to make it change gears to a desired travel speed If the actuation rate is more highly set up in order for there to be a fault which will require time amount by the time it results in a desired travel speed, since an actuator accelerates slowly and to cancel such a fault an increase in case it runs the irregular ground etc., when you want to carry out a start halt slowly — a slowdown — actuation — a rate — dangerous [become quick too much and] — etc. — evil arises. The object of this invention is in the point of enabling it for rational structure amelioration to perform gear change actuation with gear change actuation sensation which meets a pilot's intention.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the actuation structure of an infinite variable—speed drive where the description configuration of the 1st invention was indicated at the beginning It has an operating—physical—force detection means to detect the artificial operating physical force applied towards the accelerating side and the slowdown side to said gear change control lever. It is in the point constituted so that modification control of the actuation rate of said actuator may be carried out at a stepless story so that a detection operating physical force is size and an actuation rate may become size about said control means based on the detection information on said operating—physical—force detection means.

[0006] The description configuration of the 2nd invention has said detection operating physical force in a point equipped with the accommodation means which carries out modification accommodation of the target actuation rate of said actuator in the same value.

[0007]

[Function]

[**] according to the description configuration of the 1st invention — an increase — a slowdown — actuation — in order to carry out quickly, when the gear change control lever was operated by the strong operating physical force, it was detected by the operating—physical—force detection means that the artificial operating physical force applied to the gear change control lever is size, and the gear change control lever was operated for the actuator based on the detection information — an increase — a slowdown — actuation — a direction — it will operate at a quick rate in the direction of either. Moreover, an actuator will operate towards desired at a low speed by operating a gear change control lever by the weak operating physical force to carry out increase slowdown actuation slowly.

[**] according to the description configuration of the 2nd invention — the above-mentioned operation [I] — in addition, since the modification accommodation of the target actuation rate of the actuator in the value with said same detection operating physical force can be carried out, even if it operates a gear change control lever by the strong operating physical force, when it is operated by the condition that the actuation rate of an actuator is stopped by slight lowness, or the strong operating physical force, it becomes that the proper—use activity in the condition that an actuation rate becomes quick etc. is possible.

[0008]

[Effect of the Invention] Therefore, according to the description configuration of the 1st invention, since gear change operating speed was changed according to the difference in a pilot's operating physical force, being able to perform lightly gear change actuation of an infinite variable—speed drive using the driving force of an actuator, the operating speed which suited a pilot's actuation sensation will be obtained, and it became that whose control operability improves. Moreover, according to the description configuration of the 2nd invention, since the modification accommodation of the target actuation rate of the actuator in the value with the same detection operating physical force can be carried out, the suitable operating speed doubled with the difference in a pilot's level of skill, an operating condition, etc. is obtained, and control operability improves further.

[0009]

[Example] Hereafter, an example is explained based on a drawing. Drawing 1 shows the gear change actuation schematic diagram of the belt type infinite variable-speed drive equipped as an object for transit gear change in activity vehicles, such as a combined harvester and thresher. Between output-shaft 1a of an engine 1, and input-shaft 2a of the mission case 2, the split pulley-type belt type infinite variable-speed drive 3 is infixed, and it constitutes so that gear change actuation of this infinite variable-speed drive 3 may be carried out by electric motor M as an actuator. Movable pulley object 4a in the actuation pulley 4 which the infinite variablespeed drive 3 covered the driving pulley 4 and the driven pulley 5, and really attached the transmission belt 6 outside output-shaft 1a of winding and an engine 1 free [a slide] along the direction of an axis at the list which can be rotated, Electric motor M in which a forward inversion is free is made to carry out interlocking linkage of the splash member 7 [an example of a migration member] by which gear linkage was carried out through the mechanical linkage implement 8, and it constitutes from making electric motor M drive so that modification actuation of the pulley spacing of movable pulley object 4a and fast pulley object 4b may be carried out. In addition, elastic energization is carried out in the direction narrowed with the spring which does not illustrate pulley spacing of a driven pulley, and it is made to have absorbed tension change of the transmission belt 6 accompanying change of pulley spacing of a driving pulley 4. [0010] the increase of gear change control-lever 9 in which splash actuation is free at the circumference of the same axis as the pivotable support axis of said splash member 7 -- a slowdown -- a direction -- free [migration], return energization is carried out and it has attached in the center valve position. That is, while supporting the gear change control lever 9

free [relative rotation] to the splash member 7, the spring 10 which turns the gear change control lever 9 to a center valve position, and carries out return energization from forward reverse both sides among these is infixed. And when operated in the torque sensor S which detects the operating physical force artificially applied to the gear change control lever 9 when the gear change control lever 9 resisted the energization force with said spring 10 and was operated in an accelerating side direction, and a slowdown side direction, the torque sensors S and S of a couple with the torque sensor S which detects the operating physical force artificially applied to the gear change control lever 10 are made to have intervened between the gear change control lever 9 and the splash member 7. In addition, the lever actuation direction is distinguished by whether which thing carries out torque detection among the torque sensors S and S of this couple. Therefore, it is considering as the configuration which makes the actuation direction detection means A serve a double purpose by the torque sensors S and S of a couple. Said electric motor M is constituted so that it may drive through the actuation circuit 12 based on the pulse output signal supplied from a control unit 11 [an example of a control means]. While constituting this control device 11 based on the detection result of each of said torque sensors S and S so that actuation control of the electric motor M may be carried out corresponding to the lever actuation direction It constitutes so that the detection operating physical force detected by torque sensors S and S is size, and an actuation rate may become size, and modification control of the actuation rate of electric motor M may be carried out at a stepless story. Moreover, it has the potentiometer mold controller 13 as an accommodation means to carry out modification accommodation of the target actuation rate of electric motor M in the same value, the control characteristic in modification control, i.e., said detection operating physical force, of the above-mentioned actuation rate. if there is no output change of torque sensors S and S, and said control unit 11 carries out halt maintenance of the actuation of electric motor M and has output change of [steps 1 and 2] and torque sensors S and S, as shown in <u>drawing 3</u> -- the detection torque -- reading -- an increase - a slowdown -- [steps 3 and 4] which read the output of a controller 13 while distinguishing whether torque was added in which direction. Based on a change property as shown in drawing 2, the actuation rate of electric motor M corresponding to detection torque, i.e., an operating physical force, is found [step 5]. In addition, the inclination of a change property as shown in drawing 2 can be beforehand changed by setting out of said controller 13. next, the duty ratio of the pulse output signal corresponding to a target actuation rate — calculating — an increase — a slowdown — a direction -- [steps 6-9] which output the pulse driving signal by the duty ratio called for so that the rotation actuation of the electric motor M might be made to carry out in the corresponding direction.

[0011] [Other Example(s)] -- the account example of a top -- like -- an increase -- a slowdown -- each -- the pilot switches SW1 and SW2 of the couple which detects the actuation direction of the gear change control lever 9 are formed, and you may make it alternative entering actuation of these pilot switches SW1 and SW2 determine the rotation direction of electric motor M, as it replaces with the configuration which prepares the torque sensor of the couple to a direction and is shown in drawing 4 In this case, each pilot switches SW1 and SW2 constitute the actuation direction detection means A. That is, as shown in the circuit diagram of drawing 5, an on-off switch of electric motor M is performed by switching the 1st relay 14 with the output signal from a control unit 11, and circuitry has been carried out so that the 2nd and 3rd relay 15 and 16 may be selectively switched by ON actuation of each of said pilot switches SW1 and SW2 and the hand of cut of electric motor M may be determined. And it is made to correspond to the detection value of the torque sensor S infixed between the gear change control lever 9 and the splash member 7, and a control device 11 carries out modification control of the duty ratio of the pulse current of a motorised circuit so that lever control force is size, and the actuation rate of electric motor M may become size. Moreover, the revolution detection sensor 17 which detects the revolution situation of electric motor M is formed, and a control unit 11 judges that it is failure of electric motor M, when electric motor M is not rotating, and in spite of taking out the motorised signal, it is constituted so that an engine 1 may be made to stop automatically. As an infinite variable-speed drive, you may be hydraulic change gears, such as not only a belt type

infinite variable-speed drive but a hydrostatic type infinite variable-speed drive. Moreover, it uses for transit gear change, and also can use for gear change of various work devices. [0012] In addition, although a sign is described in order to make contrast with a drawing easy at the term of a claim, this invention is not limited to the configuration of an accompanying drawing by this entry.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

- [Drawing 1] Gear change actuation schematic diagram
- [Drawing 2] Drawing showing the control characteristic
- [Drawing 3] Control flow chart
- [Drawing 4] The gear change actuation schematic diagram of another example
- [Drawing 5] The electrical diagram of another example
- [Description of Notations]
- 3 Infinite Variable-speed Drive
- 7 Migration Member
- 9 Gear Change Control Lever
- 11 Control Means
- 13 Accommodation Means
- A The actuation direction detection means
- M Actuator
- S Operating-physical-force detection means

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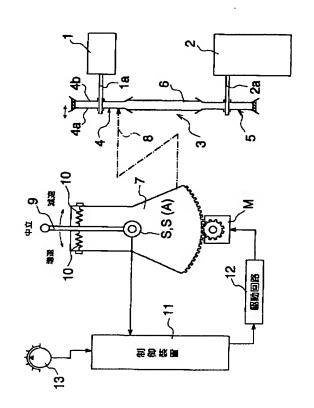
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(54)【発明の名称】 無段変速装置の操作構造

(57)【要約】

【目的】 無段変速装置をアクチュエータを用いて軽く変速操作できるとともに、人間の操作感覚に適合した変速作動速度が得られ操縦操作性を向上させることができる変速操作構造を提供する。

【構成】 無段変速装置3を電動モータMにより変速操作するよう構成し、電動モータMと一体移動する移動部材7に変速操作レバー9を増減速方向に移動自在に且つ中立位置に復帰付勢して取付けるとともに、この変速操作レバー9が増減速いずれの方向に操作されたかを検出して、その検出結果に基づいて、前記電動モータMをその操作方向に対応して駆動制御する制御装置11を設けてある無段変速装置の操作構造において、前記変速操作レバー9に対して増速側及び減速側に向けて加えられた人為操作力を検出するトルクセンサSを備え、前記制御装置11を、トルクセンサSの検出情報に基づいて、検出操作力が大であるほど作動速度が大になるように、、前記電動モータMの作動速度を無段階に変更制御するよう構成してある。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 無段変速装置(3)をアクチュエータ (M) により変速操作するよう構成し、前記アクチュエ ータ (M) にて移動操作される移動部材 (7) に変速操 作レバー(9)を増減速方向に移動自在に且つ中立位置 に復帰付勢して取付けるとともに、この変速操作レバー (9) が増減速いずれの方向に操作されたかを検出する 操作方向検出手段(A)を備え、その検出結果に基づい て、前記アクチュエータ (M) をその操作方向に対応し て駆動制御する制御手段(11)を設けてある無段変速 10 装置の操作構造であって、前記変速操作レバー(9)に 対して増速側及び減速側に向けて加えられた人為操作力 を検出する操作力検出手段(S)を備え、前記制御手段 (11) を、前記操作力検出手段(S)の検出情報に基 づいて、検出操作力が大であるほど作動速度が大になる ように、前記アクチュエータ(M)の作動速度を無段階 に変更制御するよう構成してある無段変速装置の操作構 造。

【請求項2】 前記検出操作力が同じ値での前記アクチュエータ (M) の目標作動速度を変更調節する調節手段 20 (13) を備えてある請求項1に記載の無段変速装置の操作構造。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、例えばベルト式無段変速装置や油圧式無段変速装置等の無段変速装置の操作構造に関し、詳しくは、無段変速をアクチュエータにより変速操作するよう構成し、前記アクチュエータにて移動操作される移動部材に変速操作レバーを増減速方向に移動自在に且つ中立位置に復帰付勢して取付けるとともに、この変速操作レバーが増減速いずれの方向に操作されたかを検出する操作方向検出手段を備え、その検出結果に基づいて、前記アクチュエータをその操作方向に対応して駆動制御する制御手段を設けてある無段変速装置の操作構造に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】上記した変速操作構造は、無段変速装置の変速操作荷重が大きくても、アクチュエータによる駆動力を利用して軽快に変速操作させるようにしたものである。

【0003】ところで、従来では、前記制御手段が、前 記アクチュエータを予め定めた定速度で作動させるよう に構成されていた。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、アクチュエータの作動速度を一定にしておくと、操縦者の意図する変速操作を行いにくいものであり、改善が望まれていた。例えば走行変速に用いた場合において、アクチュエータの作動速度を低めに設定しておくと、機体停止状態から走行を開始する場合等においては、素早く増速さ 50

せて所望の走行速度まで変速させたいにもかかわらず、アクチュエータによってゆっくり増速されるので所望の 走行速度に至るまでに時間が掛かる欠点があり、このような欠点を解消するために作動速度を高めに設定しておくと、不整地等を走行する際にゆっくり発進停止したい場合に増減速作動速度が速くなり過ぎて危険である等の弊害が生じる。本発明の目的は、合理的構造改良によって、操縦者の意思に沿うような変速操作感覚で変速作動が行えるようにする点にある。

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0 [0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】第1発明の特徴構成は、 冒頭に記載した無段変速装置の操作構造において、前記 変速操作レバーに対して増速側及び減速側に向けて加え られた人為操作力を検出する操作力検出手段を備え、前 記制御手段を、前記操作力検出手段の検出情報に基づい て、検出操作力が大であるほど作動速度が大になるよう に、前記アクチュエータの作動速度を無段階に変更制御 するよう構成してある点にある。

【 0 0 0 6 】 第 2 発明の特徴構成は、前記検出操作力が同じ値での前記アクチュエータの目標作動速度を変更調節する調節手段を備えてある点にある。

[0007]

【作用】

[イ] 第1発明の特徴構成によれば、増減速操作を素早く行うために変速操作レバーを強い操作力で操作すると、変速操作レバーに加えられた人為操作力が大であることが操作力検出手段によって検出され、その検出情報に基づいてアクチュエータが、変速操作レバーの操作された増減速操作方向のいずれかの方向に速い速度で作動することになる。又、ゆっくり増減速操作したい場合には、変速操作レバーを弱い操作力で操作することで、アクチュエータが所望の方向に低速で作動することになる。

[ロ] 第2発明の特徴構成によれば、上記作用[イ]に加えて、前記検出操作力が同じ値でのアクチュエータの目標作動速度が変更調節できるから、変速操作レバーを強い操作力で操作してもアクチュエータの作動速度が低めに抑えられる状態あるいは強い操作力で操作した場合には作動速度が速くなる状態等の使い分け使用が可能と40 なる。

[0008]

【発明の効果】従って、第1発明の特徴構成によれば、無段変速装置の変速操作をアクチュエータの駆動力を利用して軽く行えるものでありながら、操縦者の操作力の違いに応じて変速操作速度を変更することができるから、操縦者の操作感覚に適合した操作速度が得られることとなり、操縦操作性が向上するものとなった。又、第2発明の特徴構成によれば、検出操作力が同じ値でのアクチュエータの目標作動速度が変更調節できるから、操縦者の熟練度や使用状況等の違いに合わせた適切な操作

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速度が得られるのであり、更に操縦操作性が向上するも のとなる。

[0009]

【実施例】以下、実施例を図面に基いて説明する。図1 は、コンバイン等の作業車において走行変速用として装 備されるベルト式無段変速装置の変速操作系統図を示し ている。エンジン1の出力軸1aとミッションケース2 の入力軸2aとの間に、割りプーリ式のベルト式無段変 速装置3を介装してあり、この無段変速装置3をアクチ ュエータとしての電動モータMにより変速操作するよう 構成してある。無段変速装置3は、駆動プーリ4と従動 プーリ5とに亘って伝動ベルト6を巻回し、エンジン1 の出力軸1aに一体回転自在並びに軸芯方向に沿ってス ライド自在に外嵌した駆動プーリ4における可動プーリ 体4aと、正逆転自在な電動モータMにギア連動された 揺動部材7 [移動部材の一例] とを機械的連係具8を介 して連動連係させ、電動モータMを駆動させることで、 可動プーリ体4aと固定プーリ体4bのプーリ間隔を変 更操作するよう構成してある。尚、駆動プーリ4のプー リ間隔の変化に伴う伝動ベルト6の張力変化は従動プー リのプーリ間隔を図示しないバネにより狭める方向に弾 性付勢して吸収するようにしてある。

【0010】前記揺動部材7の枢支軸芯と同一軸芯周り で揺動操作自在な変速操作レバー9を、増減速方向に移 動自在に且つ中立位置に復帰付勢して取付けてある。つ まり、変速操作レバー9を揺動部材7に対して相対回動 自在に支持するとともに、これらの間に変速操作レバー 9を中立位置に向けて正逆両側から復帰付勢するバネ1 0を介装してある。そして、変速操作レバー9が前記バ ネ10による付勢力に抗して増速側方向に操作された場 30 合に変速操作レバー9に人為的に加えられた操作力を検 出するトルクセンサSと、減速側方向に操作された場合 に変速操作レバー10に人為的に加えられた操作力を検 出するトルクセンサSとの一対のトルクセンサS、S を、変速操作レバー9と揺動部材7との間に介在させて ある。尚、この一対のトルクセンサS、Sのうちいずれ のものがトルク検出するかによってレバー操作方向を判 別するようにしてある。従って、一対のトルクセンサ S、Sにより操作方向検出手段Aを兼用する構成として いる。前記電動モータMは制御装置11 [制御手段の一 例〕から供給されるパルス出力信号に基づいて駆動回路 12を介して駆動するよう構成し、この制御装置11は 前記各トルクセンサS、Sの検出結果に基づいて、電動 モータMをレバー操作方向に対応して駆動制御するよう 構成するとともに、トルクセンサS、Sにより検出され た検出操作力が大であるほど作動速度が大になるよう に、電動モータMの作動速度を無段階に変更制御するよ う構成してある。又、上記作動速度の変更制御における 制御特性、即ち、前記検出操作力が同じ値での電動モー タMの目標作動速度を変更調節する調節手段としてのポ 50

テンショメータ型調節器13を備えてある。前記制御装 置11は、図3に示すように、トルクセンサS, Sの出 力変化がなければ電動モータMの作動を停止維持させ [ステップ1、2]、トルクセンサS、Sの出力変化が あると、その検出トルクを読み込み、増減速いずれの方 向にトルクが加えられたのかを判別するとともに、調節 器13の出力を読み込む〔ステップ3、4〕。図2に示 すような変化特性に基づいて検出トルク、即ち操作力に 対応する電動モータMの作動速度を求める〔ステップ 5〕。尚、図2に示すような変化特性の傾きは前記調節 器13の設定により予め変更できる。次に、目標作動速 度に対応するパルス出力信号のデューティ比を演算し て、増減速方向の対応する方向に電動モータMを回動駆 動させるよう求められたデューティ比によるパルス駆動 信号を出力するのである〔ステップ6~9〕。

【0011】〔別実施例〕上記実施例のように増減速夫 々の方向に対する一対のトルクセンサを設ける構成に代 えて、図4に示すように、変速操作レバー9の操作方向 を検出する一対の検出スイッチSW1, SW2を設け、 電動モータMの回動方向をこの検出スイッチSW1, S W2の選択的な入り作動により決定するようにしてもよ い。この場合には、各検出スイッチSW1、SW2によ り操作方向検出手段Aを構成する。つまり、図5の回路 図に示すように、制御装置11からの出力信号により第 1リレー14を切り換えることで電動モータMのオンオ フ切り換えを行い、前記各検出スイッチSW1, SW2 のオン作動により第2、第3リレー15,16を選択的 に切り換えて電動モータMの回転方向を決定するよう回 路構成してある。そして、変速操作レバー9と揺動部材 7との間に介装したトルクセンサSの検出値に対応させ て、レバー操作力が大であるほど電動モータMの作動速 度が大になるよう制御装置11がモータ駆動回路のパル ス電流のデューティ比を変更制御するのである。又、電 動モータMの回転状況を検出する回転検出センサ17を 設けてあり、制御装置11は、モータ駆動信号が出され ているにもかかわらず、電動モータMが回転していない 場合には電動モータMの故障であると判断して、エンジ ン1を自動停止させるよう構成してある。無段変速装置 としては、ベルト式無段変速装置に限らず、静油圧式無 段変速装置等の油圧式の変速装置であってもよい。又、 走行変速に用いる他、種々の作業装置の変速に用いるこ とができる。

【0012】尚、特許請求の範囲の項に図面との対照を 容易にするために符号を記すが、該記入により本発明は 添付図面の構成に限定されるものではない。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】変速操作系統図

【図2】制御特性を示す図

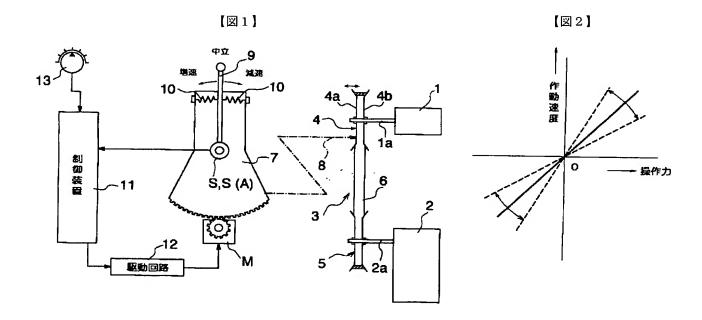
【図3】制御フローチャート

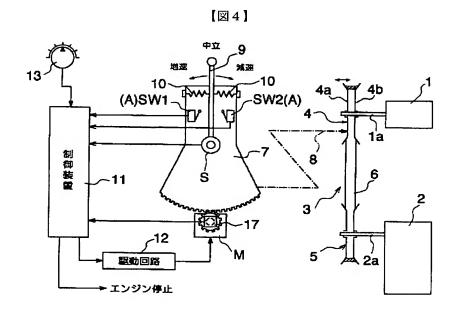
【図4】別実施例の変速操作系統図

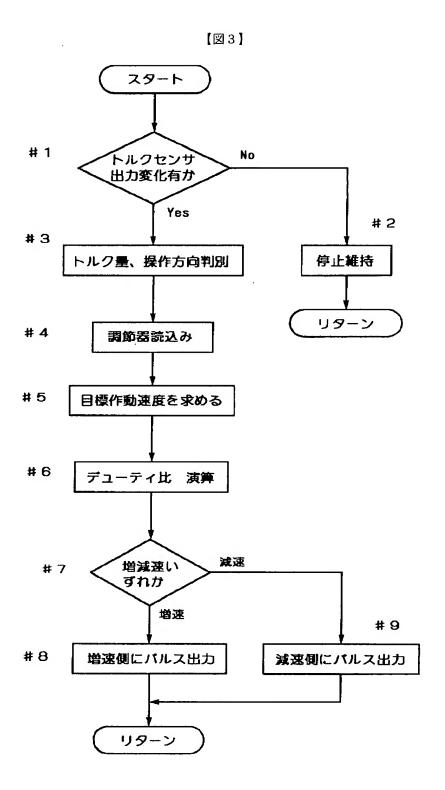
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【図5】別実施例の電気回路図 制御手段 * 1 1 【符号の説明】 1 3 調節手段 無段変速装置 Α 操作方向検出手段 3 7 移動部材 アクチュエータ M 9 変速操作レバー 操作力検出手段 S







【図5】

